FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1842. [NO. 1319.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

☞ As I continue to Manufacture the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John Cook of Guilford County, Merchant, to be decreed a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 24th of October next.

And of Wm. Jam. of Rockingham County, Farmer, to be decreed a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 7th day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER.

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

June 5 1842. 18-3w

To Bankrupts and others.

The undersigned expects to attend the United States District Courts at Newbern on the 4th day of October, and at Wilmington on the 5th day of the same month. He will be pleased to receive cases of Bankruptcy in those Courts, or be confided to him by Petitioners or those having the management of their cases. Letters addressed him at Milton, or at Newbern or Wilmington (enclosing an advance fee), will meet with attention.

N. J. PALMER, *Att. at Law.*

Milton, N. Carolina, Aug. 28, 1842. 18-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from harbouring with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, or allowing or forwarding them from any place, harbouring or protecting her, in any manner whatever under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided; as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quitted my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly enforced.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 30, 1842. 18-3w pd

MOST SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

500 dollars—25,000 dollars—12,500 dollars—50 prizes of 1,200 dollars.

15 Drawn Ballots.

UNION LOTTERY.

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, September 17, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Grand capital of	$50,000		
Splendid prize of	25,000		
ditto	ditto	12,500	
Great	$3 000	2 Prizes of	$1 250
Great	6 000	50 Prizes of	1 200
Great	4 000	10 Prizes of	600
Great	3 000	20 Prizes of	500
Great	2 617	20 Prizes of	400
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Nearly as many prizes as blanks.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $180; a certificate of 26 halves only $90; a certificate of 26 quarters only $45; a certificate of 26 eighths only $25; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

☞ Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

September 1, 1842. 18-td-pd

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson vs. Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, C. S. C.

September 2, 1842. 18-6w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished to order on their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1842. 18tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the stand recently occupied by him on Hay street, West of the Lafayette Hotel, to the fire-proof building, 1 door below the store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, where he will be happy to wait on his friends who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and the public generally who may feel disposed to favor him; trusting by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of support.

His charges, as heretofore, will be moderate, to suit the times, and all work entrusted to his care will be warranted as to fit and workmanship, and being regularly in the receipt of the Fashions, from the North, his style will be as good as that of any Northern city.

Persons who wish to have their clothes made at home, can have them cut as carefully as if he were to make them himself.

HENRY BAKER.

Hay street, 3 doors East of Lafayette Hotel.

August 20, 1842. 16 3w pd

A few articles of Ready-Made Clothing on hand.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-6w

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weakness, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safe principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND.

No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C. P. Mallett, P. S. Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.

Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

RICHMOND

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver two Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Alms-House; and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor.

The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servants' attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.

July 19, 1842. 14-7w

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.: *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 15. 15-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 21.

FOR SALE.

5000 BUSHELS ALUM SALT,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
60 hhds. Molasses,
200 kegs Nails,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1 do. Bar Lead and Shot,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. old Java do.
30 hhds. Porto Rico, N. Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
60 sides Sole Leather,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
300 lbs. prime Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder,
10 crates Crockery,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
500 lbs. Putty,
20 boxes Tea, (fresh and good.)
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
100 kegs White Lead,
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Wagon Boxes, Collins' Axes, Copperas, Bagging Twine, Wrapping Paper, Linseed Oil, French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Madeira Wine, &c. &c.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

August 31, 1842. 17-3w

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market, has received a Large and General Assortment, (125 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal and peg'd do,
Ditto do Water Proof do,
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Prunella and Buckskin Shoes and Shorties,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
Ditto do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1300 do Women's Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give in exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the merchant in general business, hazarding nothing in the credit system, would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with, and determined to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must deny; as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash will find it to their interest to examine my stock.

S. T. HAWLEY.

August 31, 1842. 17-6w

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr. John Munn.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 20th day of October, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for pointing, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

August 24, 1842. 17-6w

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Extraordinary Discovery.—At the late meeting in Manchester of the British Association, the following singular facts were communicated by Professor Bessel, said to have been discovered by Professor Moser, of Konig-burg:

"A black plate, either of horn or agate, &c., placed below a polished surface of silver, at a distance of one-twentieth of an inch, and remaining there for ten minutes, the latter receives an impression of figures, &c., engraved on the former, which may be rendered visible by exposing the silver plate to vapor, either of water or of mercury, &c. The image made by the camera obscura may be projected on any surface whatever (glass, silver, a smooth cover of a book, &c.) without any previous preparation; and these will produce effects of the same kind as those observed on a silver plate covered with iodine. Vapors of *different* substances are of *equal* effect, (without pretending that the effect will always be permanent.)

"The wonderful secret and silent operation takes place at midnight as well as at mid-day, in the dark as well as in light. There, on the silver surface, is the picture, to be called into sight by a breath. Can this be photography? The image is of the same character and as perfect as that of the early daguerreotype; but it is produced as well in the absence of light, and therefore Sir W. Hamilton suggested facetiously, as a distinction, that it be termed scotography. But Sir J. Herschel asked, might it not be thermography! He had obtained impressions at the heating end of the spectrum beyond the extreme red ray!"

Distress in the City of Philadelphia.—Persons residing in the country can have no idea of the distress at present existing in this city. Thousands have been thrown out of employment who would be glad to work for their meals and lodging alone; yet such is the state of all kinds of business that employment is almost impossible to be obtained on any terms. Persons are constantly coming into our office seeking employment or asking relief from their necessities.—*Sentinel.*

We copy, in connexion with the above, the two following paragraphs from the Philadelphia Ledger:

"On Tuesday morning a poor white man was detected by a butcher taking a piece of meat from his stand in Market street. He begged to be let off, pleading his poverty and the suffering of his family for want of bread. An offer was made by a gentleman to pay the price of the beef, which the butcher declined taking, at the same instant saying, 'I will make him a present of it, as no doubt his case is a hard one.'

"A circumstance of a similar character occurred last week, but the butcher, instead of stopping the man, quietly followed him to his home, and, upon going into the house, was astonished to see the children of the poor fellow greedily devouring the raw meat, with an avidity that could only arise from famine, while the father sat looking on unmindful of his own sufferings. This was too much for the sensibilities of the butcher, who left the house with precipitation, but soon returned, having successfully exerted himself to procure relief for the starving family."

Printers.—No men labor harder than printers—no men are more scantily paid in proportion to the wear and tear of mental and physical constitution—no men in this community we are quite certain, are called upon for so large an amount in proportion to their means of gratuitous services—and we believe that no men perform these unpaid services with more cheerful alacrity. The boldness or indifference with which some people lay an assessment upon newspaper proprietors would justify the inference that they supposed types and press to cost nothing, journeymen and apprentices to labor and live without need of food or clothing, and paper makers to furnish a costly material without ever asking for payment. We have no doubt that each of the proprietors of the daily papers of this city, give enough annually in the way of advertising for persons and societies who are able and ought to pay, and in newspapers for which he gets neither credit nor thanks, to defray the expenses of educating his children, even though he might have a son or two at college. If some rich fellow who inherited his money without earning it, were to give away half as much, he would be lauded sky high, as the prince of philanthropists and his name would ring along the Atlantic from Maine to Mexico, and be echoed from the Rocky Mountains as a benefactor of his race. A few hundred dollars given in a lump is something to tell of; sixpence a time, a dozen times a day, is never thought of.—*Boston Courier.*

A certain Judge in this city (says the N. O. Bulletin) fell out of a two-story window the other day, and tumbled a complete *summerset* ere he came to the ground.

"Are you hurt?" asked a bystander.

"A little," said the Judge, "pray let me sit on this *bench*."

"How did it happen?" asked a young lawyer.

"I was asleep by the window," replied the Judge, "dreaming of law decisions."

"Well," returned the wag, "you can keep quiet now, since you have finished your *Full Circuit*."

A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, in examining a young lady, a witness in court, made attempts to confuse her, and thus to render her testimony contradictory and unavailing. She, however, seemed to be calm, and proof against all frivolous questions put to her. At last the lawyer, determined to perplex her, said: "Miss, upon my word, you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied: "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath." As may be supposed, the lawyer questioned her no further.

Thieves.—A German writer observes, in a late volume on the social condition of Great Britain, there is such a scarcity of thieves in England, that they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

Quite Liberal.—An exchange paper says a man came into our office the other day, and begged a newspaper. We gave him one. Before he left he stole three others. Hope he'll call often.

SPEECH OF MR. CAMPBELL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday August 29, the following amendment from the Senate, to the bill relating to Contested Elections, being under consideration,—

"*And provided further*, (in substance,) That nothing in this section, or in the act therein referred to, (the districting clause of the apportionment bill) shall be held to extend to the election of any person who shall be chosen a Representative to the 28th Congress in any State in which, by the laws of such State, the election for Representatives to Congress is required to be made by general ticket, and where the election has been held, or may be held, before the regular session of her Legislature, according to the act entitled 'An act providing for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States according to the sixth census;' unless the Governor of any State shall, before the time appointed by law for holding such elections therein, by his proclamation, postpone the same until after the next meeting of the Legislature thereof."

Mr. CAMPBELL of South Carolina moved to strike out all after the word "State," where it first occurs, and insert, "in conformity with the laws of such State."

Mr. C. had insuperable objections to the amendment of the Senate. It proposed to exempt persons claiming a seat in Congress, from some of the States, from the operation of a law which all others were required to comply with. Georgia and New Hampshire, for example, both elect by general ticket; yet, under the operation of this amendment, persons elected from Georgia will be admitted, while those elected from New Hampshire, under similar regulations, will be excluded. The amendment should either be rejected entirely, or so modified as to be made uniform in its operation. The elections for Congress, as prescribed by pre-existing regulations in some of the States, coming on before the regular times of the meeting of their Legislatures, afforded an argument of convenience why the operation of the section of the apportionment law should be suspended; but objected to giving it a partial operation. If suspended as to part, it should be as to all. Some of the States, in which the elections, as now prescribed, come on before the regular sessions of the Legislatures, may elect by double or treble districts; yet the amendment of the Senate made no provision for such cases; and if they existed, members thus elected would be excluded, while such as were elected by general ticket would be admitted.

Mr. C. felt most anxious to promote harmony, and to avoid all danger of conflict with State authorities, even although satisfied that such conflicts cannot occur except under the influence of the most unreasonable prejudice, and the greatest mistake as to the true character of their duties. To insure this desirable object, he had offered an amendment, which would suspend the operation of the districting clause of the apportionment law until after the next Congress had served out its term; relying, in the meantime, upon the intelligence of a patriotic people to rebuke that reckless spirit of party by which a measure so conservative of our institutions is threatened, and, by the expression of their opinion at the ballot-box, to preserve it from the danger of repeal. If had been said that the friends of this measure were afraid to trust it on a second trial in the House. The amendment which he had offered would show that, so far as he was concerned, this was not the case. Gentlemen had an opportunity of now deciding whether, taking all things into consideration, they would agree—not to repeal, but to suspend the law until after the next Congress. That Congress, elected under the various systems adopted by different State Legislatures, would have an opportunity of repealing it. But let the subject, in all its bearings, be submitted to the people; let it be carried to the ballot-box; let it be made a test in the elections everywhere, and he feared not the result.

In the event of the amendment which he proposed being adopted, it would be left entirely to the discretion of the State Legislatures to prescribe what regulations they may think proper for the congressional elections; and, as a respectful argument to them in favor of the single district system, he would read extracts from a letter which he had just written, in reply to one from a gentleman of great distinction, residing in a Southern State, which has hitherto elected by general ticket.

It may appear to gentlemen, at first, that some of the positions taken in this letter address themselves with more force to the South than to the North. But such is not the case. The United States is our common country; and the intelligent patriot, whether residing amidst the snows of the North, or the sands of the South, must equally deprecate the danger of an utter overthrow of the balance of power between its different sections in the National Legislature.

Mr. C. then read the following extracts from his letter:

"Whether, under existing circumstances, the single-district system is the best that can be adopted, or not, it appears to me that all gentlemen of intelligence, whose opinions are uninfluenced by prejudice, must admit that some action on the part of Congress was proper—1st. To restore uniformity in elections.* 2d. To preserve the influence of the small States from the danger of being overwhelmed in the universal adoption of the general ticket. 3d. To protect minorities throughout the Union. 4th. To protect the minority section of the Union. 5th. To preserve the Democratic feature of the Government from annihilation.

"The practical operation of the different systems that now prevail in the elections of different States, has been to destroy equality in representation in proportion to numbers; and, in this way, to assail the fundamental principles of our Government in the popular branch of its Legislature. The great State of New York, for example, with her forty members in the present House of Representatives, is outvoted upon every question of importance by the little State of New Jersey, with six members, by a majority of *three* to *one*. Virginia, with her twenty-one members, is outvoted by the little State of New Hampshire, having but five, all told. Pennsylvania with more than three times the number of members, is outvoted by Georgia, &c.

"Some of my friends have loudly condemned me for having, as they say, through the agitation of this question, roused a sleeping lion; and, by showing the large States their real power, have produced a danger which did not before exist. But is it possible to suppose that the glaring inequality which I have pointed at can long exist, when the States now electing by districts could remove it at any time by the adoption of the general ticket? Indeed, in addition to the seven States now electing by general ticket another (making eight) has prescribed that her election for the next Congress shall take place according to that system; and in several of the other States—among them, the great State of Pennsylvania—the question was publicly agitated immediately before the passage of the districting clause of the

* As an evidence that one of the principal reasons of conferring on Congress a controlling power over the times, places, and manner of elections, was to insure uniformity, I will, for the present, refer only to the reply of Mr. Madison to an inquiry of Mr. Monroe, in the Virginia convention that adopted the Constitution. Mr. Madison said:

"It was found impossible to fix the time, place, and manner of the election of Representatives, in the Constitution. It was found necessary to leave the regulation of these, in the first place, to the State Governments, as being best acquainted with the situation of the people, subject to the control of the General Government, in order to produce *uniformity*, and prevent its own dissolution."

apportionment law. However inapplicable to some of the large States the general ticket may be, the existing state of things, if permitted to continue, would compel them, in their own defence, to adopt it. The first example would be soon followed by all the rest. Members elected by general ticket would naturally be partial to that system; and if Congress had not acted at this session, I doubt if the time would ever have occurred again, when it would have been possible to do so. The districting of any State is attended with more or less inconvenience. Under a new apportionment, the temptation is strong with a Legislature to prescribe that the first election shall be by general ticket. The election being held in this way, the system obtains advocates. The second election is also held by general ticket; and so the system becomes established. This, you see, is a consideration of convenience, operating in conjunction with the natural and proper desire to have as much influence as other States, in proportion to numbers, in the House of Representatives.

"The violent opposition which this measure has encountered from Southern members of Congress, and *Governors* of some of the Southern States, has been to me unaccountable. Whether elected as Whigs or Democrats—whether elected by districts or by States—the members from the South present an unbroken phalanx upon certain great questions, thought to be essential to her prosperity. One of these questions—to-wit, a protective tariff—will always command a majority in almost every Northern and Western State. If elected by general ticket, the vote of these States would be overwhelming. In each one of them however, there are large minorities who think as we do. Electing by the district system, we are enabled to avail ourselves, to a considerable extent, of these minorities; and thus, in some measure, counteract that inequality in population which every census shows to be getting greater and greater against us.

"We have hitherto looked to the Senate as the conservative body of our National Legislature. But look at the map of the United States. Florida is the last card we have to throw. Wisconsin and Iowa will be ready to come in as soon as she is. Look still further west, beyond our organized Territories, and you will see an immense region, now ready for the axe of the pioneer, out of which, before fifty years has passed away, a dozen *non-slaveholding* States may have their Senators in Congress. Suppose that a majority of each, or even of most of these States (not a very improbable supposition) should be disposed to enter into a crusade against our *peculiar institution*, as Mr. Adams calls it,—where would be our protection with a Senate in which we are thus outnumbered, and a House of Representatives elected from each State by general ticket! We would have none. No, not even a shadow of protection, except a dissolution of the Union.

"Independent, however, of all sectional considerations, that representation is certainly most congenial with liberty, which most nearly reflects the lights and shades of political opinions entertained by the constituent body. By the general ticket, the voice of the minority in a State, let it approach ever so near an equality in number with the majority, is entirely suppressed. So much so, indeed, that they have not even the poor privilege of remonstrating against the passage of measures to which they are opposed, but must remain dumb under the most aggravated misrepresentation of their motives; and quiet, under the greatest injustice! If, in an appeal to the ballot-box, what was lately the minority becomes the majority, the tables are turned; and the late majority, being now the minority, are subjected to the same evils that they, when in power, inflicted. Thus, the abovenamed abuses are shown to be inherent in the system, and cannot be eradicated while it remains.

"The single district system does not, it is true, insure the representation of minorities in proper proportions; but it approximates as near to the probability of such a result as any that can conveniently be adopted.

"Many have already expressed a determination to treat the districting clause of the apportionment law as a dead letter, and, if they are returned to Congress, to vote for the admission of members, not elected according to its provisions; and by the vote of members thus admitted, to repeal it. If, however, it can sustain the first shock of party, combined with the very natural preference entertained for the general ticket where that system has prevailed, the States will all acquiesce, and it will become the law of the land.

"To the South, where it now encounters, I believe, the greatest opposition, I regard its maintenance to be of the last importance. To the whole Union its maintenance is more important than the question of whether the Whig or Democratic doctrines shall prevail for a few years to come in the National Legislature. The influence of the one is temporary, of the other permanent."

Indeed, sir, the subjects admit of no comparison. It seems, from recent events, that the most unimportant of all considerations is the question whether we have members here who are nominally Whigs or Democrats. If Whig votes are wanting to carry a high protective tariff, the deficiency is supplied by Democrats; and so far as the public lands are concerned, let who may rule in Congress, we are protected against their plunder as long as the present Chief Magistrate sits in the presidential chair.

Mr. C. would now briefly reply to the argument of the Gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who says that "each House being, under the Constitution, the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members," we have no right to prescribe rules of evidence to apply to the organization of a subsequent House, or to cases of contested elections that may come before it.

Some believe that the House of Representatives is in the nature of a corporation, constantly existing, without reference to the particular members who take part in its deliberations; and that the language of the Constitution prescribing that each House shall be the "judge of the elections, qualifications, and return of its own members," applies to each House of Congress, instead of to each House of each succeeding Congress. If this interpretation is correct, the argument of the gentleman has less plausibility than it would have if the language of the Constitution applies to each House of each Congress.

Mr. C. admitted that he thought the last mentioned interpretation most correct. But let us examine the bill under consideration. What does it propose to do? Does it propose that *we shall judge of the "elections, returns, and qualifications" of members hereafter to be elected?* Certainly not. Such a proposition would involve an absurdity. It simply proposes to prescribe rules for the organization of subsequent Congresses, and rules for the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections that may come before them for adjudication. Mr. C. would illustrate his position by an example. The Constitution prescribes "that the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." Yet, in *prescribing rules of testimony, by which cases that come before these courts are judged of*, Congress *does not decide upon the cases themselves*, makes no encroachment upon the judicial functions, and is guilty of no usurpation. Can the gentleman draw the distinction?

Not long after the organization of the Government, rules were prescribed by law for the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections. The first of these owed their origin to Robert Goodloe Harper, then a member from South Carolina. For many years, no rules have existed, except such as have been prescribed by the various committees of election, and approved by the respective Houses of Congress, after the cases to be decided have arisen. Gentlemen all know the inconvenience, delay, and indeed the injustice, that arise from this state of things. Contesting members come on here, without a little of evidence in support of their claims, from the extreme parts of the Union. Rules for the taking of testimony are prescribed after the cases arise. They return to their distant States; are compelled to traverse extensive districts; and the long session of Congress is sometimes terminated before their cases are decided. A portion of the freemen of this country may, in the mean time, not be represented at all; or, what is worse, they may be misrepresented by a man whom they have not lawfully chosen. Do not such evils call loudly for a remedy?

Mr. C. regarded that portion of the bill which related to the organization of the House (although far from the best that could be adopted) of great importance. It is in vain for gentlemen to say they will, if returned to the next Congress, resist it, if it becomes a law. They (the constitutional Representatives of a people, whose proud boast it is to live under a government of laws) certainly do not contemplate a resistance by violence. None other is practicable, until after the House is organized. After the House is organized, Congress may repeal the law; but, until it is organized, the rules which its prescribes must of necessity have a controlling influence.

The confusion and disorder which prevail in this hall, at the meeting of every new Congress, must admonish gentlemen of the necessity of prescribing for the organization of subsequent Congress. When assembled here, the Clerk of the former House—acting without authority of law, and only in accordance to custom—read, from a list which he held in his hand, the names of two hundred and forty-two gentlemen, which he had collected from newspaper paragraphs, hearsay, private letters, and such other means as happened to be within his reach. We answered to our names when called, proceeded to elect a Speaker, were sworn to support the Constitution, and became organized. Why did we submit to this loose method of organization? Were we under any obligation of law, or of the Constitution, to do so? No. But simply because there were no rules prescribed for our government; and we submitted to this loose custom from necessity—silently protesting, at the same time, in our judgments, against it. For the same reason, gentlemen elected to the next Congress will be compelled to submit to the provisions of this bill, if it become a law, so far as the organization of the House is concerned.

Although Mr. C. defended both the constitutionality and the propriety of passing a law to provide for the organization of future Houses, and for the taking of testimony in cases of contested elections, he did not expect to vote for the present bill. There were parts of it which he did not approve, that were now not amendable. For example, there is a provision in the bill which limits the time of commencing a contest to thirty days after the result of the election is known. We have no authority to deny a gentleman the right to prosecute his claim on this floor, whenever it may become known to him that it exists. We have no authority to establish a statute of limitations against the right of the people to eject a member, when they discover that he holds his seat by fraud, and is not truly their representative.

FOREIGN.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Caledonia.

The steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston on Friday morning, making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in 13 days and 11 hours.

She brought 77 passengers to Halifax, landed 10 there, took on board 13, and brought 80 to this port.

Messrs. Harden & Co. have a letter from London which states that "the house of Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth, was surrounded by a mob on the night of the 18th, and burnt. Troops were sent from Birmingham to quell the riot."

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th in 9½ days from Halifax, having left Boston on the 1st, at 5 P. M.

One of the most important items of news to be communicated this side (says Willmer's News Letter) is the announcement that the Great Western steamship Company is shortly to be wound up. A special meeting of the Directors was held in Bristol, on Tuesday the 16th instant, and ten persons were authorised to dispose of the whole concern to the utmost advantage.—We understand it has been a ruinous speculation.

A fair business was done in the Liverpool Cotton Market on the 18th. Prices remained steady.

The British papers continue to rail at the presumption of this country in endeavoring to obtain a loan in Europe.

The weather had been remarkably fine in England. Two weeks of glorious sunshine had ripened the crops, and enabled the farmers to get them in, in good order. The barley and wheat crops were large. All accounts agree that the crops generally were good—above the average.

Another visitor has been endeavoring to introduce himself to the Queen at Windsor Castle, but without success. He was caught in one of the passages and forthwith taken to London in charge of the Police. He underwent an examination at the Home Office, and was taken before the Magistrates at Bow street.

Lord Rossmore expired on the 10th ult. at his seat, Rossmore Park, in the county of Monaghan, after a few days' illness.

The Russian Government, says the Prussian Gazette, has ordered a levy of five men in a thousand in the western provinces in the empire, in order to complete the full number of the army and navy.

Letters from mercantile houses at Mentz say that the corn trade in that market had been very dull. The accounts from Berlin of the failure of several great corn merchants had discouraged purchasers. The prospects of a good and abundant vintage were everywhere favorable. White and black grapes, perfectly ripe and of excellent quality, had already been offered for sale in many markets of the wine countries.

Baron N. de Rothschild, of London, was married on Wednesday last to his cousin, the daughter of Caron J. de Rothschild, in Paris.

We find the following in the Observateur of Brussels:—"A letter from Camenz, in Germany, dated August 5, 7 A. M. says: 'The town is in flames. Of 500 houses, scarcely 100 remain standing. The Townhall, the Gothic church, all the hotels, &c. are already burnt to the ground. Several persons are missing. The bodies of a woman and a child have been found burnt to death. The fire broke out last night, at half past ten o'clock, and is said to have arisen from the negligence of a female."

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of all her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A series of alarming riots have broken out in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland.

We continue to receive very distressing accounts from the disturbed districts. Several rioters have been shot by the military at Burslem, in Staffordshire. It is hoped, and generally believed, that all will end in the course of a few days, as so many thousands of people cannot remain without employment for any length of time. The disturbances have not created any great uneasiness in the city of London. It is the general opinion there that the operatives are justified in resisting a further reduction of wages, and demanding an increase of the rate now paid to them.

The markets have been in some measure affected. The briskness that manifested itself in the cotton market has been dissipated by the turbulent state of Manchester and the surrounding districts, but the advanced prices are maintained, and a reaction in the demand is expected as soon as a calm takes place, as it is well known that very large orders are now on hand for goods, which have chiefly arrived during the past week.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday by her Majesty in person. Her Majesty and the royal family continue in their usuel good health. They are about to visit Scotland.

France.—Since sailing of the last steamer, the news from France has not been of much importance. The remains of the Duke of Orleans have been interred.—The ceremony took place on the 4th ult., and is described as having been very imposing, and which lasted upwards of two hours. In the Chamber of Deputies, the same day, M. Sauzet was elected President of the Chamber, which election has considerably strengthened the Ministers. The journals of the opposition are constrained to admit that their party is worse off than ever. Hitherto the four secretaryships have invariably been divided among the different parties in the Chamber; this is the first occasion on which the Liberals have been left without a secretary. It was expected that the Chamber of Deputies would be prorogued on the 25th ult. In spite of the opposition of M. Dufaure, ministers have secured their own Presidents, twelve out of fourteen of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Chamber, whilst the commission appointed to prepare the address to the Throne, seven out of nine belong to the ministerial party.

The last Paris papers state, that M. Dupin read on Sunday his report on the Regency Bill, which was approved unanimously. It was to be presented to the Chamber on Wednesday. Two amendments only were projected. The Regent will be required to take the oath before entering on his functions, and to renew it afterwards before the Chambers, who are to be convoked, not three months, but 40 days after the demise of the Sovereign. It was rumoured that M. de la Mortine would propose the Duchess of Orleans as Regent; but this rumour does not gain any credit here. It is said the Regency Bill will pass with little opposition.

Spain still has her domestic troubles, growing out of the ever active and ever varying schemes for place and power at Court.

Greece.—A good deal of excitement prevailed at Athens, Syra, and other places, at the last accounts, in consequence of the extraordinary measures adopted by government to enforce the collection of taxes. King Otho knowing the poverty of his people, has hitherto resorted to temporary loans from other sovereigns in Europe, who made him king, but the flat refusal of a fresh loan from France, has determined him to see what he can do in the way of taxes at home. It is said that in Messina alone, upwards of 3000 persons have in consequence been arrested and imprisoned for refusing to pay taxes levied upon them by His Majesty.

Terrible Hurricane at Calcutta.—We learn by English papers received by the Caledonia, that on the 3d and 4th of June, Calcutta was visited by a tremendous hurricane, involving a fearful loss of life and property. The damage sustained by the shipping and small craft has been most severe, as many as from thirty to forty merchant vessels having been sunk or otherwise destroyed, and upwards of forty requiring repairs in dock. Houses have been blown down, unroofed, and otherwise injured; and innumerable accidents (many of which have proved fital) have also occurred.

A letter received in Boston says that the American ship Potomac, Captain Carter, which had just commenced loading, had been driven ashore and much damaged—would probably be condemned. The ship Senator, two-thirds loaded, was on shore, leaking badly, and would probably be lost. The ships Chilo and New Jersey were driven on shore, but were not much injured. The ship Hamilton rode out the gale in safety. The ship Arabella sailed from Calcutta a few days before the hurricane, for the Sand Heads.

BOSTON, September 6.

Latest from China.—By the fast sailing ship Horatio, Capt. Howland, of New Bedford, we have received Canton papers to May 14, which is a month later than the latest dates received in England by the last overland mail. Sir Henry Pottinger was still at Hong Kong, and made a visit to Macao on the 10th. It was expected that he would shortly proceed to the northward, in the ship of war Blenheim, whither the Calliope, Herald and Tenasserin had recently sailed. He was waiting the arrival of the transports from Calcutta, with reinforcements, which were expected daily to arrive, unless their destination were direct to Chusan. We do not see any indication of advances towards negotiation. The latest news from Chusan was to April 26. It had been reported that Ningpo had been destroyed by the British troops, and that Hangchowfoo had been captured. Both these reports were contradicted. There had been no recent military operations. It was expected that Ningpo would soon be abandoned, and that the force, leaving a small garrison at Chinhae, would proceed by water to Hangchowfoo. Nothing new had happened at Amoy.—*Advertiser.*

Mr. John Tyler's Madisonian omits no opportunity to eulogize General Jackson. It may therefore be a matter of considerable interest to Mr. Tyler to know what General Jackson thinks of *him*. Well, we can enlighten him. A few days ago, a lady, during a short call at the Hermitage, took occasion to ask the General, in the presence of Gen. Armstrong: "What, sir, do you think of Mr. Tyler?" "Oh, he is nothing, madam," said the old veteran; "he has no party, and I suppose the people are right; he is a miserable creature, a miserable creature."—*Lou. Jou.*

The Madisonian complains that "the Whigs will grant no terms to the President." That's a fact. He has one term—let him make the most of it; but terms are out of the question.—*Ibid.*

THE TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

When the Treaty which had been concluded between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster was communicated to the U. S. Senate by the President, he accompanied it with the following Message. The authorship is attributed to Mr. Webster:

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, to the Senate of the United States, accompanying a Treaty with Great Britain.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to the Senate the results of the negotiations recently had in this city with the British minister, special and extraordinary.

These results comprise,

1st. A Treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and the surrender of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

2d. A correspondence on the subject of the interference of the Colonial authorities of the British West Indies with American merchant vessels driven by stress of weather, or carried by violence into the ports of those colonies.

3d. A correspondence upon the subject of the attack and de-truction of the steamboat Caroline.

4th. A correspondence on the subject of impressment.

If this treaty shall receive the approbation of the Senate, it will terminate a difference respecting boundary which has long subsisted between the two governments—has been the subjects of several ineffectual attempts at settlement, and has sometimes led to great irritation, not without danger of disturbing the existing peace. Both the United States and the States more immediately concerned, have entertained no doubt of the validity of the American title to all the territory which has been in dispute; but that title was controverted, and the Government of the United States had agreed to make the dispute a subject of arbitration.—One arbitration had been a trully had, but had failed to settle the controversy, and it was found, at the commencement of last year, that a correspondence had been in progress between the governments for a joint commission, with an ultimate reference to an umpire or arbitrator, with authority to make a final decision. That correspondence, however, had been retarded by various occurrences, and had come to no definite result when the special mission of Lord Ashburton was announced. This movement on the part of England afforded, in the judgment of the Executive, a favorable opportunity for making an attempt to settle this long existing controversy by some agreement or treaty, without further reference to arbitration.

It seemed entirely proper that, if this purpose were entertained, consultation should be had with the authorities of the states of Maine and Massachusetts.—Letters, therefore, of which copies are herewith communicated, were addressed to Governors of those states, suggesting that commissioners should be appointed by each of them, respectively, to repair to this city and confer with the authorities of this government, on a line by agreement or compromise, with its equivalents and compensations. This suggestion was met by both states in a spirit of candor and patriotism, and promptly complied with. Four commissions on the part of Maine, and three on the part of Massachusetts, all persons of distinction and high character, were duly appointed and commissioned, and lost no time in presenting themselves at the seat of the government of the United States. These commissioners have been in correspondence with this government during the period of the discussions; have enjoyed its confidence and freest communications; have added the general object with their counsel and advice; and in the end, have unanimously signified their assent to the line proposed in the treaty.

Ordinarily, it would be no easy task to reconcile and bring together such a variety of interests in a matter in itself difficult and perplexed; but the efforts of the government in attempting to accomplish this desirable object, have been seconded and sustained by a spirit of accommodation and conciliation on the part of the states concerned, to which much of the success of these efforts is to be ascribed.

Connected with the settlement of the line of the Northeastern Boundary, so far as it respects the states of Maine and Massachusetts is the continuation of that line along the highlands to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River. Which of the sources of that stream is entitled to this character, has been matter of controversy and of some interest to the State of New Hampshire. The King of the Netherlands decided the main branch to be the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut. This did not satisfy the claim of New Hampshire. The line agreed to in the present treaty follows the highlands to the head of Hall's stream, and thence down that river, embracing the whole claim of New Hampshire, and establishing her title to 100 000 acres of territory, more than she would have had by the decision of the King of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of 1783, the line is to proceed down the Connecticut river to the 45th degree of north latitude, and thence west by that parallel till it strikes the St. Lawrence. Recent examinations having ascertained that the line heretofore received as the true line of latitude between those points was erroneous, and that the correction of this error would not only leave, on the British side, a considerable tract of territory, heretofore supposed to belong to the States of Vermont and New York, but also Rouse's Point, the site of a military work of the United States, it has been regarded as an object of importance, not only to establish the rights and jurisdiction of those states, up to the line which they have been considered to extend, but also to comprehend Rouse's Point within the territory of the United States. The relinquishment by the British Government of all the territory south of the line heretofore considered to be the true line, has been obtained, and the consideration for this relinquishment, is to enure by the provisions of the treaty to the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

The line of boundary, then, from the source of the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, so far as Maine and Massachusetts are concerned, is fixed by their own consent and for considerations satisfactory to them; the chief of these considerations being the privilege of transporting the lumber and agricultural products grown and raised in Maine on the waters of the St. John's and its tributaries down that river to the ocean, from imposition or disability. The importance of this privilege, perpetual in its terms, to a country covered at present by pine forests of great value, and much of it capable hereafter of agricultural improvement, is not a matter upon which the opinion of intelligent men is likely to be divided.

So far as New Hampshire is concerned, the treaty secures all that she requires, and New York and Vermont are quieted to the extent of their claim and occupation. The difference which would be made in the northern boundary of these two States, by correcting the parallel of latitude, may be seen in Tanner's Maps. (1836) new Atlas. Maps Nos. 6 and 9.

From the intersection of the 45th deg. of north latitude with the St. Lawrence, and along that river and the lakes, to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, the line was definitively agreed on by the Commissioners of the two Governments, under the 6th article of the Treaty of Ghent. But between this last mentioned point and the Lake of the Wood, the Commissioners acting under the 7th article of that treaty found several matters of disagreement, and therefore made no joint report to their respective Governments. The first of these was Sugar Island, or St. George's Island, lying in St. Mary's river, or the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. By the present treaty this island is embraced in the territories of the United States. Both from soil and position, it is regarded as of much value.

Another matter of difference was the manner of extending the line from the point at which the Commissioners arrived, north of the Isle Royale, in Lake Superior to the Lake of the Wood. The British Commissioner insisted on proceeding to the Pond du Lac, at the southwest angle of the Lake, and thence by the River St. Louis to the Rainy Lake. The American Commissioner supposed the true course to be to proceed by way of the Dog River. Attempts were made to compromise this difference, but without success. The details of these proceedings are found at length in the printed, separate reports of the Commissioners.

From the imperfect knowledge of this remote country, at the date of the treaty of peace, some of the descriptions in that treaty do not harmonize with its natural features as now ascertained. "Long Lake" is no where to be found under that name. There is reason for supposing, however, that the sheet of water intended by that name, is the estuary at the mouth of Pigeon River. The present treaty adopts, therefore, that estuary and river, and afterwards pursues the usual route, across the height of land by the various portages and small lakes, till the line reaches Rainy Lake; from which the Commissioners agreed on the extension of it to its termination, in the Northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. The region of country on and near the shore of the Lake, between Pigeon River on the north, and Pond du Lac and the River St. Louis on the south and west, considered valuable as a mineral region, is thus included within the United States. It embraces a territory of four millions of acres, northward of the claim set up by the British Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent. From the height of land at the head of Pigeon River, westerly to the Rainy Lake, the country is understood to be of little value, being described by surveyors and marked on the map as a region of rock and water.

From the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, which is found to be in latitude 45 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, existing treati s require the line to be run due south to its intersection with the 45th parallel, and thence along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

After sundry informal communications with the British Minister upon the subject of the claims of the two countries to territory west of the Rocky Mountains, so little probability was found to exist of coming to any agreement on that subject at present, that it was not thought expedient to make it one of the subjects of formal negotiation, to be entered upon between this Government and the British Minister, as part of his duties under his special mission.

By the treaty of 1783, the line of division along the rivers and lakes, from the place where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence, to the outlet of Lake Superior, is invariably to be drawn through the middle of such waters, and not through the middle of their main channels. Such a line, if extended according to the literal terms of the treaty, would, it is obvious, occasionally intersect islands. The manner in which the commissioners of the two Governments dealt with this subject, may be seen in their reports. But where the line, thus following the middle of the river, or water course, did not meet with islands, yet it was liable sometimes to leave the only practicable navigable channel altogether on one side. The treaty made no provision for the common use of the waters by the citizens and subjects of both countries.

It has happened, therefore, in a few instances, that the use of the river, in particular places, would be greatly diminished to one party or the other, if, in fact, there was not a choice in the use of channels and passages. Thus at the Long Sault, in the St. Lawrence, a dangerous passage, practicable only for boats, the only safe run is between the Long Sault islands and Barnhart's island, all which belong to the United States on one side, and the American shore on the other. On the other hand, by far the best passage for vessels for any depth of water, from Lake Erie into the Detroit River, is between Bois Blanc, a British island and the Canadian shore. So again there are several channels or passages, of different degrees of facility and usefulness, between the several islands in the river St. Clair, at or near its entry to the Lake of that name. In these three cases, the treaty provides that all the several channels and passages, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both parties.

The treaty obligations subsisting between the two countries for the suppression of the African slave trade and the complaints made to this Government within the last three or four years, many of them but too well founded, of the visitation, search and detention of American vessels on that coast, by British cruisers, could not but form a delicate and highly important part of the negotiations which have now been held.

The early and prominent part which the government of the United States has taken for the abolition of this unlawful and inhuman traffic, is well known. By the tenth article of the Treaty of Ghent, it is declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and that both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition; and it is thereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. The Government of the United States has, by law, declared the African slave trade piracy; and at its suggestion other nations have made similar enactments. It has not been wanting in honest and zealous efforts, made in conformity with the wishes of the whole country, to accomplish the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves upon the African coast; but these efforts, and those of other countries, directed to the same end, have proved, to a considerable degree, unsuccessful.—Treaties are known to have been entered into some years ago between England and France, by which the former power, which usually maintains a large naval force on the African station, was authorized to seize and bring in for adjudication, vessels found engaged in the slave trade under the French flag.

It is known, that in December last, a treaty was signed in London by the representatives of England, France, Russia, Prussia and Austria, having for its professed object, a strong and united effort of the five powers to put an end to the traffic. This treaty was not officially communicated to the Government of the United States, but its provisions and stipulations are supposed to be accurately known to the public. It is understood to be not yet ratified on the part of France.

No application or request has been made to this Government to become party to this Treaty; but the course it might take in regard to it, has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe, as the principle upon which it is founded and the stipulations which it contains, have caused warm animadversions and great political excitement.

In my message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, I endeavored to state the principles which this Government supports respecting the right of search and the immunity of flags. Desirous of maintaining those principles fully, at the same time that existing obligations should be fulfilled, I have thought it most consistent with the honor and dignity of the country, that it should execute its own laws, and perform its own obligations by its own means and its own power.

The examination or visitation of the merchant vessels of one nation by the cruizers of another, for any purpose except those known and acknowledged by the law of nations, under whatever restraints or regulations it may take place, may lead to dangerous results. It is far better by other means to supersede any supposed necessity, or any motive, for such examination or visit. Interference with a merchant vessel by an armed cruizer, is always a delicate proceeding, apt to touch the point of national honor, as well as to affect the interests of individuals. It has been thought, therefore, expedient, not only in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent, but at the same time as removing all pretext on the part of others for violating the immunities of the American flag upon the seas, as they exist and are defined by the law of nations, to enter into the articles now submitted to the Senate.

The treaty which I now submit to you, proposes no alteration, mitigation, or modification of the rules of the law of nations. It provides simply that each of the two governments shall maintain on the coast of Africa a sufficient squadron to enforce, separately and respectively, the laws, rights, and obligations of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Another consideration of great importance has recommended this mode of fulfilling the duties and obligations of the country. Our commerce along the western coast of Africa is extensive, and supposed to be increasing. There is reason to think that in many cases those engaged in it have met with interruptions and annoyances, caused by the jealousy and instigation of rivals engaged in the same trade. Many complaints on this subject have reached the Government. A respectable naval force on the coast is the natural resort and security against further occurrences of this kind.

The surrender to justice of persons who, having committed high crimes, seek asylum in the territories of a neighboring nation, would seem to be an act due to the cause of general justice, and properly belonging to the present state of civilization and intercourse. The British Provinces of North America are separated from the States of the Union by a line of several thousand miles, and along portions of this line the amount of popul... is quite considerable, while the passage of the... dary is always easy.

Offenders against the law on the one side... fer themselves to the other. Sometimes, with... difficulty, they are brought to justice. But very... they wholly escape. A conscious-ness of imm... from the power of avoiding justice in this w... stigates the unprincipled and reckless to the c... mission of offences, and the peace and ... neighborhood of the border are consequently ... disturbed.

In the case of offenders fleeing from Canada ... the United States, the Governors of States are ... applied to for their surrender, and questions ... very embarrassing nature arise from these ... tions. It has been thought highly important, ... fore, to provide for the whole case by a proper ... stipulation. The article on the subject in the ... posed treaty is carefully confined to such offences ... all mankind agree to regard as heinous, and ... tive of the security of life and property. ... careful and specific enumeration of crimes the ... ject has been to exclude all political offences, ... criminal charges arising from wars or insurrec... motions. Treason, misprision of treason, ... sedition from military service, and other offences ... similar character are excluded.

And, lest some unforeseen inconvenience or ... expected abuse should arise from the stipulation ... rendering its continuance, in the opinion of ... both of the parties, no longer desirable, it is left ... the power of either to put an end to it at will.

The destruction of the steamboat Caroline ... Schlosser, four or five years ago, occasioned ... degree of excitement at the time, and became ... subject of correspondence between the two Gov... ments. That correspondence having been ... ed for a considerable period, was renewed ... spring of last year, but no satisfactory result ... been arrived at, it was thought proper, the ... occurrence had ceased to be fresh and recent, ... omit attention to it on the present occasion. ... only been so far discussed in the correspon... now submitted, as it was accompanied by a ... tion of the territory of the United States. ... ter of the British Minister, while he attempts ... tify that violation upon the ground of a ... overruling necessity, admitting, nevertheless, ... even if justifiable, an apology was due for it, ... companying this acknowledgment with ... of the sacred regard of this Government for the ... of ability of national territory, has seemed to ... ficient to warrant forbearance from any ... monstrance against what took place, as an ... sion on the soil and territory of the country.

On the subject of the interference of the ... authorities in the West Indies, a confidential ... entertained, that the correspondence which ... ken place, showing the grounds taken by the ... ernment, and the engagements entered into by ... Bri-h Minister, will be found such as to meet ... just expectation of the people of the United States.

The impressment of seamen from the merchant ... vessels of this country by British cruizers, ... not practised in time of peace, and therefore ... present a productive cause of difference and ... tion, has, nevertheless, hitherto been so frequent ... a topic of controversy, and is so likely to be ... renewed contentions at the first breaking out of a ... European war, that it has been thought the part ... wisdom now to take it into serious and ... sideration. The letter from the Secretary of ... to the British Minister explains the ground ... the Government has assumed and the principle ... which it means to uphold. For the ... grounds, and the maintenance of these ... the most perfect reliance is placed on the ... gence of the American people, and on their ... ness and patriotism, in whatever branches ... of the country, or its great and essential ...

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, August 11, 1842.

Nothing has occurred in this country for a long time that has so completely defied the corroding influence of party vindictiveness as the late Treaty with Great Britain. The strong vote in the Senate in favor of the Treaty was of itself sufficient evidence of its ability to endure scrutiny and to subdue opposition by disarming it. The following remarks, by the New York Evening Post, perhaps the most intellectually distinguished of all the journals attached to the Locofoco party, corroborate the judgment rendered in its favor by the unusually large majority of the Members of the Senate of all parties:

National Intelligencer.

From the New York Evening Post.

For our own part, we cannot refrain from expressing our great gratification that this difficult and long-troverted question (the boundary question, which more than once has threatened to lead to open hostilities between the two nations, is at last settled in fact it has been settled, and from what we know of the terms of the treaty we see no reason to think otherwise—without submitting to concessions dishonorable to the country. It appears that even the determination of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet not ordinarily on coming into power, to signalize their administration by an adjustment of this protracted controversy, which their predecessors had been unable to bring to a close. For this purpose a minister was selected who was understood to be personally, strongly desirous of an amicable arrangement of the dispute, and who was doubtless furnished with instructions which made it impossible that he should return without having effected a treaty. Whether our Government has made further concessions with him that those instructions allowed cannot now be known; it is, however, such a bargain as has received the sanction of more than four-fifths of the members of the American Senate.

Of the military objections which have been made to this treaty we do not profess to be very competent to judge. One of them, however, namely, that it puts the British provinces in a condition of greater security against attack, is not an objection of any weight. Every nation has a right to self-protection, and that condition is happiest for the world in which nations have fewest opportunities to do each other mischief. We wish, for our part, that every nation were so safe in its position against the ... neighbors that none of them could have any inducement to go to war with each other. The United States, having no projects of conquest to execute, can well afford to allow other nations to consult their own safety.

The Texas Treaty.—Our readers may remember our mentioning, some time in the last week of the late session, that a Commercial Convention, concluded between the United States and Texas, had been laid before the Senate by the President of the United States for ratification. We learn, upon inquiry, that owing to the late period at which that treaty was sent in, it was not practicable for the Senate to act upon it before adjournment. It will come up, of course, among the first things to be acted upon when the Senate is again in session.

We understand that the Hon. James Reily, Charge d'Affaires of Texas, between whom and the Secretary of State this treaty was concluded, having accomplished that desirable object, has resigned his trust, and departed hence on his return to Texas.

National Intelligencer.

The Texan prisoners, on the eve of their departure from the city of Mexico, addressed a letter to the Hon. Waddy Thompson, our Minister to Mexico, in which they express their grateful feelings for the zeal and ability with which he has urged their restoration to liberty, and the kindness and benevolence which he had extended to them during their painful confinement in prison. The reply of Gen. Thompson was highly felicitous and full of that elevated tone of patriotic feeling which so pre-eminently characterizes the productions of his pen.

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JOHN TYLER.
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National Intelligencer.

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The enthusiastic reception with which the Whig members were greeted by the people of Philadelphia and New York, is gall and wormwood to the Locos. These worthies have been lavishing abuse upon Congress for months, without rhyme or reason. They hoped to prejudice the public mind against a Congress which has done more,—and, by its resistance to Executive dictation, deserved better of the friends of Republican liberty, than any which has assembled for many years;—it is mortifying to them now to find, by the greeting of the people, that all their abuse has been spent in vain. The people know that those Representatives, who spurned the allurements of office, and leaved power to promote their welfare, are more reliable and better friends to them, than the mercenary parasites, who praise them merely to betray them. It does not often happen, that a Congress is too violent in its opposition to the Executive. Indeed, it is rare to find one, which is not too much disposed to yield to the dispenser of patronage, at the expense of their constituents, and to the benefit of themselves and their kindred and friends. It is much more easy for members to glide along with the Executive current, and to be pampered for their acquiescence, than to resist, and, by so doing, subject themselves to the defamation of hireling presses, and close the door on Executive favors to themselves or friends. This Congress has set at naught personal considerations, and achieved a name renown by its independence and patriotism. Of this glory, Locofocoism cannot rob it—whatever lies may be told.

Richmond Whig.

Much newspaper discussion has taken place upon the circumstance that at the late New York Dinner to Lord Ashburton the toast of the Queen of Great Britain was given with cheers, whilst that of the President of the United States, which preceded it, had been drank in silence. This, it is said, was *an insult* to the President. But it appears in an entirely different light. Had the Sovereign of England been given, the toast to him would no more have been cheered than was that to the President. Cheering was a compliment to the *office* of the British Sovereign, and nothing more. It is a poor affectation, it seems to us, to take exception to a compliment paid to a stranger, because a like compliment was not at the same time paid to a Gentleman. At a public festival in this country the Toast to the Fair Sex is always, as it should be, more enthusiastically received than any other; and we do not perceive any good reason why the Dinner to Lord Ashburton should have been made an exception to this universal and honorable usage.

The Locofoco politicians have set themselves to work to make capital out of this; and the city of New York are about to be the victim of the ridiculous by holding a meeting on the subject! In their rude manners respect to a Lady is out of date in a public assembly; and homage and respect is due only to him who has offices to bestow.—*National Intelligencer.*

Family Jars.—We are in some doubt whether our conciliatory interposition in the case of our disputing loco foco friends will be much after all.—Nothing certainly, as they learn, like Trincalo, to keep good eyes in their heads.

All their papers would talk like the Albanies, in a soft, sweet, complacent style—the thing would be managed well and. For instance, what can be more mild and gentle than this: "So far the question of the Presidential question, and the selection of candidates for nomination have been in a spirit that promises the best results. A State or personal partiality for a candidate, has not sought its gratification by the disparagement of another." What harmony is here! what brotherly love, what patriotic modesty and forbearance! Nothing could promise better—when in fact the Madisonian—considering itself used no doubt to have its say in the first place—and begs leave to observe that it views it differently—it *knows* differently, and then backs up every thing in most admired style by adding: "We predict that in less than six months Mr. Calhoun will be read out of the Democratic ranks by the Regency if the *ability* is possessed to do it." The official journal concludes by saying: "We detest schisms, but we see very plainly that those 'leaders' will rule or ruin.—If they will not rule." It follows then that they will ruin. We apprehend as much. But the Madisonian should not snub its new brother of Albany so roughly.

Baltimore American.

Tables Turned.—William M. Marsh, late Whig Inspector, at Bath, Beaufort county, who was charged with committing fraud in the recent Election, shows pretty conclusively, we think, in the last "Whig," that he is guiltless of the corruption attributed to him. On the *ex parte* showing of his adversaries, we were inclined to think that "something was rotten in Denmark," but Mr. Marsh's statement satisfies us, that the voters *talked* one way, and *voted* another, from the influence of causes which, at this distance, we cannot be expected to understand.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Portraits.—Who has forgotten Mr. Calhoun's description of Gen. Jackson or the contemptuous language used by him in relation to Mr. Van Buren in a speech delivered in the Senate while Mr. Van Buren was President of that body?

Here is his portrait of Gen. Jackson:—

"Gen. Jackson (said Mr. C.) has many high qualities—his courage and firmness; is bold, warlike and adventurous—though not true to his word or faithful to his pledges?"

Here are falsehood and treachery charged upon the old Hero in one breath.

Now look at his picture of Mr. Van Buren:

"Mr. Van Buren (said he in the same speech) has none of these recommendations; he is not of the race of the lion or tiger; he belongs to a lower order—the fox and the weazle."

This was Mr. Calhoun's language in 1836. And this is the man that is now about casting himself into the arms of the friends of the man he thus stigmatized!

Knoxville Register.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

NEW COTTON.—We learn that several bales of New Cotton have come in during the past week. It brings from 7 to 8 cents.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—Carteret county has been heard from since our last.—Morehead 283, Henry 243. In 1840, Morehead 412, Saunders 287. We will publish our table as soon as we receive complete returns.

VERMONT.—The Election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in this State a few days since. But few returns have been received. There is, however, a nett Whig gain in every town heard from. It is said that Paine, the Whig candidate, will be elected Governor by about 2000 majority. Last year there was no choice for Governor by the People.

WHIG CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.—The Whigs of New York held a Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday last. Every county in the State but two was represented. Luther Bradish of Franklin county, was nominated for Governor, and Gabriel Furman of Kings county, for Lieutenant Governor. Gen. Root, after an appropriate speech, nominated HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, for President of the United States, which was *unanimously* adopted.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, that a Whig Convention be held at Baltimore, at such time as shall be designated by the Whig members of Congress, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Vice President of the U. States.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, approving of the conduct and services of the Whig members of Congress.

Several Senators and Representatives in Congress being in Syracuse at the time, were invited to take seats in the Convention. They complied, and Senators Talmadge and Morehead, and Mr. Morgan of the House, delivered thrilling and patriotic speeches.

A large concourse of people were assembled in Syracuse on the occasion, and the nomination of Henry Clay, and the resolution approving the conduct of the 5 big members of Congress, were received by the assembled multitude with an outbreak of joy that could hardly be restrained. It is said that "in the speeches that were made, whenever the name of Clay was mentioned, it seemed to touch a cord that vibrated in every bosom."

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—The Locos of New York held a Convention in Syracuse on the same day with the Whig Convention. William C. Bouck was nominated for Governor, and A. B. Dickinson for Lieut. Governor.

THE LATE SESSION.—The charge has been frequently made by Democratic papers, that Congress has been negligent and inattentive to business at the late session. In the National Intelligencer of Wednesday last, we find an article, from which we glean a few particulars, which successfully proves the fallacy of this charge.

The alleged delay in the passage of the General Appropriation bill is the first subject noticed by the Intelligencer. "The average time," says that paper, "taken to pass these bills, for the last ten years, was to the 17th of May. At this session, the General Appropriation bill passed the House on the 20th of April; that is, twenty-seven days earlier than the average time for the last ten years, although, owing to the duty of inquiring into and correcting errors and abuses in the administration of the finances, much more time than usual was necessarily consumed in examining and debating the details of this and other appropriation bills."

The late session of Congress is the longest ever held under the Government, extending through a period of 229 days. The next in length to it was the second long session under Mr. Van Buren, which lasted 220 days. By contrasting the business done by the House at these two sessions it appears, that at the second long session under Mr Van Buren, there were 716 reports made, 521 bills reported, and 211 bills passed. At the late session, there were 1,091 reports made, 610 bills reported, and 200 bills passed.

"In addition," says the Intelligencer, "to the bills passed, it may also be stated that there are about one hundred private bills of the House which have been engrossed, and are now ready for their final passage, and most of which would have passed if the Senate could have acted upon them, and which were purposely retained in the House because those bills will be in a better position at the next session for early action than if they had passed the House, and been laid aside in the Senate for want of time to act on them. In addition to these, numerous joint resolutions have also been passed; and the general result of a comparison is, that this Congress has made more reports, passed more public laws, and done more important business than any Congress which has ever convened since the formation of the Government. The bills passed at the last *long* session preceding the one just closed averaged not quite one a day. The bills passed by this Congress at the late session averaged more than one per day."

At the late session, Congress passed the Apportionment bill and a Tariff bill,—two very important bills, which have always required much deliberation, and occupied much time. The average time occupied by the House, in passing the four previous Apportionment bills, was just thirty days to each bill; and the average time required to pass the four great Tariff bills of 1816, 1824, 1828 and 1832, was sixty-nine days each. Deducting the usual time spent by preceding Congresses in the discussion and passage of similar bills, from the time which this Congress has been in session, and "it would leave 170 days as the length of the session fairly applicable to the transaction of the other business of the session."

Comparing the business done at this session with the business done during the long sessions under the administration of Mr. Adams, and it appears that Congress has done, at the late session, more than double the business that was done by the Congresses at the long sessions under Mr. Adams. "It is further to be observed, that a considerable part of the time of the House was consumed in the discussion of Executive Vetoes and Protests, for which Congress should not be held responsible."

The Intelligencer also institutes a comparison between the special session of the 27th Congress ("which has been also malignantly assailed,") and the special session of the 25th Congress, (under Mr. Van Buren.) The special session of the 27th Congress lasted 106 days, and during that time passed 26 bills and 6 joint resolutions, being an average of 3½ days to each bill and resolution. The special session of the 25th Congress lasted 46 days, and passed 10 bills and 1 joint resolution, being an average of more than 4 days to each bill and joint resolution.

"Thus," concludes the Intelligencer, "by a simple application of the rule of addition and subtraction, it is proved that the charge against the present Congress of neglect of business is unfounded, whether preferred by its enemies or indulged in by its friends; the latter having been in many instances induced by a sense of suffering and a keen perception of existing evils to expect from their Representatives in Congress impossible achievements. Considering the obstacles which the Whigs in Congress had to encounter from a powerful minority opposing every thing which the Whigs proposed; a smaller body, elected as Whigs, siding with their opponents on almost every occasion; and an Executive taking occasion repeatedly to "head" them in regard to measures which they most earnestly desired to pass for the relief of the People—when we look back upon these and other difficulties which lay in their way, it is matter for surprise and wonder how, by patriotic devotion and determined perseverence, they were able to accomplish so much. For what they have done, they are well entitled, as good and faithful servants, to the thanks of their constituents."

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—It appears, from accounts recently published in the Northern papers, that business is reviving, and the prospect bids fair for its continuance. Confidence in a better state of things is becoming more general, and business men are of opinion that they have seen the worst. The New York Commercial says, "It may not perhaps be said that the amount of business transactions has been materially increased, but it is certainly true that more disposition for business is evinced among all classes. We cannot anticipate a very large business, nor if it were practicable, do we consider that it would be desirable. The means of the community have been materially reduced. The circulation of the banks is at a very low point; and although they could safely expand, and would gladly do so, yet an increase of discounts must take place with the general restoration of confidence, and founded upon the legitimate wants of the community."

"It is believed," says the New York American, "that at the time of the passage of the Tariff, there were over 200,000 persons out of work in the manufactories and workshops of New York and New England. A large proportion of these people will resume their labors in the course of this month."

Similar indications of returning prosperity are noticed at Philadelphia, Boston, and other places.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this State has adjourned, after having passed the bill to lay off the State into Congressional Districts under the new Apportionment act. The bill has been approved and signed by the Governor.

The New York Tribune, in publishing a list of the Districts, says: "The Districts marked thus, *eight* in number, were all that gave Whig majorities in the last election. In the tremendous Harrison victory of 1840, the Whigs had majorities of 500 and over in *eleven* Districts, and smaller majorities in *nine* others; while the Loco Focos had majorities of over 500 in *eleven* Districts, and smaller majorities in *three* others. With a Whig majority of 10,000 in the State we should carry just *one-half* of the Delegation; with a Loco Foco majority of 10,000, we should have *eleven* and they *twenty-three*. And this is what is called a *fair* bill, and Loco Focos are pluming themselves on their *generosity*, and *Whigs* complimenting them thereon! Out on the humbug!"

TENNESSEE.—The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 3d of October next. The apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts will be one of the things requiring the action of the Legislature.

MESMERISM.—*Private Theatricals.*"—The Richmond Whig tells a good joke which was lately played off in that city. For several weeks past, the citizens of Richmond, and other places in Virginia, have been almost run mad on the subject of Mesmerism,—Mr. French having been lecturing on the subject for some time past. Mr. Ritchie, the "Curious Antique," of the Richmond Enquirer, has become a convert and firm believer in the Mesmeric influence, and has taken the lead, on several occasions, at the exhibitions which have been gotten up.

Yesterday morning, (says the Whig,) there was quite a buz in the city. At every corner of the streets, groups were assembled, and from the earnest manner in which they conversed, it was manifest to the most casual observer, that something unusual and of general interest had occurred.

Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that, the night before, an exhibition of the wonderful phenomena of mesmerism had been made, which from the success attending it, had created the most profound sensation. Two young gentlemen, (T. and R.) *amateurs* in the mysterious science, had been making experiments, and ascertained that they possessed the mesmeretic power—the one to operate and the other to be operated upon—in a very high degree. They tested their capacities several evenings before parties of their friends—and, by the astonishing phenomena exhibited, made crowds of converts—until their fame fairly eclipsed that of Mr. French himself. They determined, Monday night, in consequence of the urgent solicitations of their votaries and admirers, to extend the sphere of their operations a little. A company of some twenty-five were invited to witness the operations. At the appointed time, the company, consisting of many stout heretics, as well as true believers, assembled. Our cotemporary of the Enquirer, conspicuous among all, graced the presence. He, as one of the initiated, who had already witnessed some of the wonders, opened the ceremonies in a few remarks. He urged the importance of silence, and entreated the company not to press too near the patient, as a crowd would intercept the free circulation of the magnetic fluid and weaken its effects! Profound silence ensued. R. (the Mesmerizee) took a chair, and was speedily transported to other spheres by the mysterious influence exerted over him by T., (the Mesmerizer.) Mr. Ritchie, who had brought his handkerchief full of pepper and flowers, etc. and the Doctors, their pill-boxes, opened their stores. Clerks took their seats at the table to make a minute of the curious developments. Then began the usual experiments. Wine, and water, and vinegar, and pepper were all tasted by T. (the operator)—and R. (the patient) guided by unerring sympathy tasted the same things. A flower was put to T.'s nose—R. smelt it—A 25 cent piece was secretly slipped into T.'s hand—R. being asked what he had in *his* hand, readily replied, silver. T. would stand at the opposite side of the room, and by a movement of his hands would raise those of R.—"like a bit of paper attracted by rubbed sealing wax." With eyes closely bandaged, R. repeatedly told the time of night to a minute, the watch being pressed upon his forehead. This was most remarkable and unaccountable! Numerous other experiments were made—which wrought conviction in nearly all present—and Mr. Ritchie pronounced the exhibition infinitely superior in all respects, to Mr. French's! After a sitting of three hours, and every test had been resorted to—the young operator remarked, that he professed to do more than Mr. French did—He could explain the cause of the phenomena, which had been exhibited, and which seemed to baffle the profoundest intellects. It was *all a humbug*—and the patient was as wide awake as he was—and all that had been done was by signs previously agreed upon between them!

This speech produced the most marked effects upon the company—Some roared, some were surprised at the facility with which they had been duped—but the picture, which the venerable Editor presented, was piteous to behold! Had the gulf of perdition been yawning before him, he could not have worn a more ghastly appearance. As soon as he recovered his senses, he frankly confessed, that he had been completely hoaxed—but he roared out for Mr. French, and avowed the determination to appeal to that gentleman's honor to know if he had practised an imposition, and to demand another exhibition.

The whole scene was the richest ever enacted in real life—and to hear those, who were in the secret, give a detail of all that passed, is laughable beyond anything we ever heard. One of the most surprising things of the whole, is that the Magnetiser and the patient could repress their laughter at some of the occurrences of the evening!—For instance, when it was proposed aloud to make some new experiment—some one suggested that the patient would overhear it—"O never fear that—(said Mr. Ritchie)—you may as well talk to a dead man!"

Thus sinks to rest one Humbug. It is a beautiful custom of the East to strew flowers over the graves of the dead—and we commend that melancholy and pleasing duty to old Mesmer himself—if he survives amid the wreck.

The young gentlemen, who have thus ingeniously exposed this detestable Humbug to the ridicule and contempt of the public, richly deserve the public thanks; and the people of Richmond are under obligations to them for the heartiest and most universal laugh they have enjoyed since the very foundation of the City.

The Whig of Friday last states, that in consequence of the admirable *imitation* of Mesmerism, (pronounced by the best judges superior to the *genuine* article,) which was performed last Monday night by two amateurs, it was deemed necessary, to relieve the science of the scandal which attached to it, that the whole subject should undergo a thorough investigation at the hands of the Medical Faculty of the city. Mr. French being in Richmond, with his two or three subjects, it was proposed to him, that his credit, as well as that of those whom he had made converts, required the examination. He readily acquiesced, and the medical gentlemen assembled at his lodgings on Tuesday, and were there engaged during the entire day in making experiments. The Report of these gentlemen, (says the Whig) has not yet been published, and it is said that they, considering that they have no authority, without Mr. French's consent, to make a publication, have not done so for the want of that consent. The rumor, however, is current in the city, that the Faculty came unanimously to the conclusion, that the whole science is a gross humbug and imposture. We do not affirm that such is the fact; but such is the rumor,—which is generally credited.

LORD ASHBURTON.—On Saturday the 3d instant, Lord Ashburton, accompanied by his suite, sailed from New York for England, in the British frigate Warspite. Previous to his departure, complimentary salutes were exchanged between the Warspite and the U. S. ship North Carolina.

Commander Ralph Voorhees, of the U. S. Navy, died at Smyrna, on the 27th July last, after an illness of seven days of bilious fever. His remains were followed to the grave by a large body of officers from the French, Danish, and Austrian vessels of war in port at the time, and the seamen and marines from the U. S. ship Preble, late under his command.

The Locofocos of Massachusetts have nominated Marcus Morton for Governor and H. H. Childs for Lieutenant Governor.

YANKEE SPECULATION.—A steam vessel has been fitted out to sail from Boston to Constantinople. She is intended to tow vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, where the winds and current are contrary for sailing vessels for eight or nine months in the year. She is also to be engaged in supplying Constantinople with *Ice*.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

James Iredell, of North Carolina, and John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to be Commissioners to arrange and settle claims arising under the Cherokee treaty.

GOOD NEWS FROM OHIO.

If our contemporary of the Ohio State Journal have good grounds for the following announciation, which we have no reason to doubt, no fears need be entertained that the Whigs of that State will give a good account of themselves at the election which is to come off in the beginning of the ensuing month:—*National Intelligencer.*

"One '*Gen. Apathy*,' heretofore an officer of high rank and extensive influence in the Whig party in this State, has been for several weeks past missing, and is supposed to have deserted and gone over to the enemy. No reward will be paid for his apprehension, but if any intelligence can be obtained of his whereabouts, his regimentals and side arms will be conveyed to him.

"*Gen. Enthusiasm*, formerly an officer of distinguished merit, but more lately retired from the service, has succeeded to the command. His appearance again in the field has inspired our troops with invincible courage, and struck terror to the hearts of all their foes. Under the auspices of this tried leader, this division of the grand Whig army will be found unconquerable."

There was another immense meeting in Ohio,, on Saturday last. It was held at Carthage, and there were from ten to fifteen thousand persons present. Loco Focoism has no chance in Ohio, now that Gen. *Apathy* has been cashiered, and Gen. *Enthusiasm* appointed in his stead.

Mr. Tyler and the Loco Focos.—The New York Morning Post (the leading organ of the Loco Focos of that city) publishes a communication which is endorsed editorially, in which Mr. Calhoun is strongly urged for the Presidency, and Mr. Tyler "whistled down the wind," as a man "without the consistency of a superior mind," a "web of contradictions on the sublimated nonsense of the distribution," whom they explicitly declare they will hold to the one term principle, and the writer adds, he "will expect to assist in the rotation of John Tyler at the expiration of his present service." Poor John Tyler! he has "filed his mind" for another, and will live, when the power and trappings of office shall have fallen from him, to be despised by those he has betrayed, and contemned by those to whom he gave the fruits of his treachery.

Baltimore Patriot.

Why does a drunkard fulfil habitually a scripture injunction?

Because he loves his enemy.

See Shakspeare.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

Jamaica—A gentleman from Jamaica has furnished us with some interesting information in relation to the island. On the 1st of August, the whites were in great dread of an attack from the negroes emancipated by philanthropic John Bull, and every one was armed for the three succeeding days. The cause of this was an order from the Governor that the anniversary of the emancipation (the 1st of August) should be kept as a day of thanksgiving instead of festivity. The negroes met in great numbers—announced their determination to resist the order, and celebrate the anniversary in the usual manner, by getting drunk and carousing in the streets—illuminating the city, etc. This they partly accomplished, but the authorities and citizens succeeded in restoring order after the ringleaders were arrested.

Our informant says the commerce of the island is prostrate, and that the citizens are united in the wish for a separation from the British Crown. The negroes live principally on fruit, and perform very little labor—barely sufficient to procure rum. A number of planters have been ruined by the pernicious system adopted by "my lords and gentlemen," and have left the island. Others are preparing to follow them, and several mercantile firms have suspended business.

Crescent City.

Major Gabriel Floyd, a highly respectable gentleman living about three miles from St. Louis, (Mo.) was brutally murdered a few nights ago in the presence of his wife and family, while defending himself against the assaults of five desperadoes who aroused him from his bed in an attempt to rob his dwelling; which purpose they effected so far as to obtain possession of a fifty dollar Treasury note and a pair of pistols, with which they fled to St. Louis, where two of them were subsequently arrested.

The last *kink* of "the Democracy" is, that the Veto Power is necessary to check the People occasionally! A little while ago the "Voice of the People was the voice of God," in the estimation of the "largest liberty" folks! What next?

Virginia Free Press.

The two *Pocket Vetoes* on the Land Bill and the Contested Election Bill, along with the *Regular Vetoes* on the two Bank Bills and the two Tariff Bills, make *six* in all, since Mr. Tyler came to be Acting President of the United States. Besides there are his *Reasons*, filed with the Apportionment bill, which may be called half a veto, and his *Protest*.

The British war in Affghanistan since the first of March, has cost 20,000 lives, and $70,000,000; and, ere its termination, the amount both of men and money will probably be doubled. And this is an example of the ordinary cost of war. Yet there are philosophers among us, who would have had England and the United States settle their disputes by an appeal to arms, rather than make any concession or compromise leading to an amicable and final adjustment of them.

Boarding by the Week.—The last good story from the Springs is that of a gentleman who took board at a house where but *seven* dollars per week was charged. He remained five days, and on leaving, received a bill of ten dollars, which he promptly paid. It presently occured to him that something was wrong, and he asked the landlord if his terms were not seven dollars per week? "Oh yes," said the host, "but you have been here only five days, and we charge two dollars per day." "Oh well then," returned the visitor with exceeding *naivete*, "Give me back the three dollars, and I will stay with you the rest of the week."

N. Y. Mirror.

A Delicate Pet.—We saw a young man on Saturday carrying through the streets, with a genuine air of unconcern, a live alligator about a yard long. He bore the ugly brute under his arm, its head protruding near his breast, and its tail, sticking out as it should, behind him. Both master and pet seemed on the best possible terms, and the exhibition set our organs of causality and wonder to work, to account for the taste in humanity which could be gratified in such an associate. If the alligator fancier is not already married, it would be interesting to speculate upon the species of feminine beauty which would lead captive his susceptible nature.—*North American.*

Politeness.—It is remarked by some writer, that "excess of ceremony shows want of good breeding." This is true. Nothing is more troublesome than overdone politeness, it is worse than an overdone beef steak. A truly well bred man makes every person around him feel at ease; he does not throw civilities about him with a shovel, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would hay, with a pitch fork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra politeness.

Pitch Fight at a Dutch Church.—A very pretty riot and battle "came off" (in the slang phrase) at the Dutch church in New York. Bloody noses and black eyes, after battle, attested their Christian devotion and piety. The cause is said to be, that some want the present minister, and others want a new one; and as the church owns about $200,000 worth of property, some want the handling of the whole of it, and others want to do ditto.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The very Man for Hard times.—Joel Swain, from Strafford, N. H. who works for Deacon Farrington, Spring-street, Roxbury, has spent but 86 cents since the 24th of last March, and incurred no debt during that time. For the last 14 years his expenses have been but $12 per annum.

An Accurate Definition.—At one of the London police courts the magistrate asked an officer whether a prisoner under his charge was suffering from mental debility. The answer was—"Why, yes, sir; he has a shocking bad coat and waistcoat, his shirt is all in rags, and he hasn't got any shoes to his feet."

MARRIED.

In Granville County, by the Rev. Lewis Taylor, JOHN C. TAYLOR, Esq. to Mrs. MARY RIDLEY.

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 31st ult., by Thomas Welsh, Esq., Mr. DAVID J. BUNTING to Miss SUSAN E. WESTCOTT.

DIED.

In Washington City, on Saturday night last, Mrs. LETITIA TYLER, wife of the President of the United States.

In Robeson County, suddenly, on the 22d August, in the 42d year of his age, ALEX'R McGEACHY, Jr. He was a good citizen, a tender husband, and an indulgent parent. This bereavement will be long felt and remembered by his family and friends.

At the residence of his mother, in Robeson county, N. C., on the 23d ult., of apoplexy, Capt. ARCH'D STEWART, aged 36.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 2.—Brig Belle from New York; Schr. Sarah Ann from Philadelphia. 4.—Schr. Ann Maria from New River. 6.—Sloop New Era from Charlotte.

DEPARTURES.

September 1.—Schr. Gilbert for Philadelphia. 3.—Schrs. Emeline for Philadelphia, Charles E. Thorn for New York. 5.—Schr. Convert for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 14.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 7½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 7.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 1 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 26 a 30; Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—The supply of Turpentine has been large since our last report. Sales have been made at 2 27, being a decline of 3 cts. Tar still scarce and has advanced to 1 12.

Timber.—The supplies offering moderate—no change in price.

Bacon.—Supply large—sales have been made at our quotations.

Corn.—None afloat,—sales have been at our quotations.

Salt.—None afloat,—Sales from store at 35 to 37½ cents.

CHERAW MARKET—September 6.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 50; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Property belonging to the Estate of Dugald McDugald, advertised in this paper to take place on the 20th October next, is postponed to the 30th November.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Charles Shadgett of Cumberland County, Tavern Keeper, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 7, 1842. 19-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John A. Cooper of Guilford County, Teacher, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
September 6, 1842. 19-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, as Administrator on the Estate of William E. Carver, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JONA. EVANS, *Adm'r.*
September 13, 1842. 19-4w

AUCTION SALE.

AT Rockingham Court House, Richmond County, N. C., will be sold at Auction, a variety of Household, Kitchen, and School Room FURNITURE, a parcel of new and of the most popular School Books, and two PIANOS, one of recent manufacture, possessing the grand action, the other of the London make, a very soft-toned instrument, and well adapted to the use of Academies. The sale will commence on the 29th of September, and be continued until the articles are disposed of. On all sums over $20, a credit will be given until the first day of January, 1843, purchasers giving notes with approved security;—on all sums under $20, cash will be required.

The pleasant two story building, now occupied by Dr. Zimmerman, with several out-houses, and two lots of Land, will be offered at private sale. To an approved purchaser, extensive credit will be given, and if not sold before January next, the whole may be rented.

September 10, 1842. 19-2w

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1842, of Cumberland County Court, the subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hector Stewart, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 11th of October, 1842, at the late residence of Hector Stewart, dec'd, on a credit of six months, the perishable Property of said deceased's Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and various other articles. The purchasers will be required to give bond with good security.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART,
Executors.
September 7, 1842. 19-tw

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Thorsen's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil. (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kiune's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James Garner of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

August 29, 1842. 17-3w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10w

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

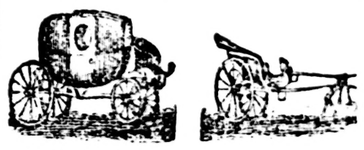
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 1, 1842.

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

Blanks for sale at this Office.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 18, 1842. 11-10w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove has property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22 1842. 8tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 2, 1842. 13tf

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A vile Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconveniences; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples, By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 13, 1841. 63tf

NEW GOODS.
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 93tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, July 25 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by	J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by	E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by	S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by	James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by	Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by	T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by	C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Stete Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that must must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

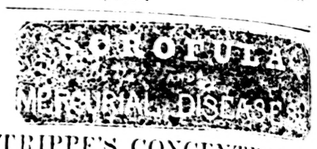
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.



TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c., had been used without effect. A number of cases of excessive inveteracy and affections of the bones, in simple Syphilis, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after removal, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can give a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consuming lung complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and permanent sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.